

Similar Aspects of English and Uzbek Literature

Abdullayeva Visola Sherali qizi

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign languages

Abstract: The main purpose of the work is to compare the interpretation of the artistic world of childhood in American (Uzbek) and Uzbek literature, the peculiarities and commonalities between them. The analysis of the works of the famous poet and translator G. Gulam "Shum bola", the study of their differences and methodological peculiarities. The world of literature plays an important role in the growth and strengthening of cultural cooperation between nations. The rise of the culture of nations and peoples is inconceivable without literary connections and the constant development of this process.

Keywords: Culture, nations, people, famous, poet, literary, translate, language, history, development.

Thanks to independence, our country pays special attention to the study of foreign languages and the development of relations with foreign countries in various fields. In this regard, it is important to translate the masterpieces of foreign literature into Uzbek and, in turn, to translate the masterpieces of Uzbek literature into other languages. Literary relations have been developing especially during the years of independence, when the works of foreign writers are translated into Uzbek, and the works of Uzbek writers are translated directly into foreign languages. In this regard, U.S.-Uzbek literary ties are also developing.

There are writers in the history of world literature whose work has become more and more clear over time. The famous American writer Mark Twain (1835-1910) and the famous Uzbek poet Ghafur Ghulam (1903-1966) are such writers. A different view of Mark Twain's work has been evident throughout his life. After his death, the writer was considered by some to be only a comedian, a master of sharp laughter, while others saw him as a critic of American society. Readers from five continents are familiar with Ghulam's poetry. His works have been translated and published in about thirty foreign languages: German, English, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, French, Spanish, Chinese, Bulgarian, Czech, Slavic, and Romanian. Ghulam's works are popular, especially in the United States. Assessing the work of M. Twain and G. Ghulam from the point of view of modern literature, showing the commonalities and peculiarities of the works of both writers, determines the relevance of our research. Both writers have created famous works that reflect the typical example of children and adolescents of their time. So far, however, the general psyche of the protagonists, representing two different environments and systems, and the common feelings in the stages of youth physiology have not been compared and the authors' artistic skills in revealing them have not been studied. The need to develop comparative literature in the years of independence, to study the issues of common creative methods among children's literature of different nations, which were not given enough attention before, determines the relevance of the topic.

The world literary process is a complex phenomenon. In it, all the literature is in constant contact and interacts with each other to one degree or another. Today, it is difficult to find a pure national literature that develops only on the basis of its own rules, free from external influences.

However, in literary studies, caution should be exercised in the study of literary influence. "The study of literary influence should not be turned into a hobby of searching for all and any external similarities and similarities in the works of different writers." The study of literary relations is very important in today's world, and common themes, common events, and common images are found in a variety of literatures. In analyzing them, we should not turn one writer into a "shadow" of another, nor should we consider a work created in one national literature as a "variant" of a work available in another literature. Literary relations are not one-sided, but mutual. It is understood that national literatures interact and enrich each other. The role of literary translation in this process is invaluable. Literary translation is a great creative field, a school of skill for national writers. The first translators of world literature into Uzbek were mostly writers and poets. Among them were Cholpon, Abdulla Qodiri, G. Gulom, Oybek, M. Shaykhzoda, H. Olimjon and others. Every writer, every poet translates the works of his favorite author. Forced translation is not a work of art: "The translator must be creative; otherwise he will have to translate dozens of thick books into his own language. the person who enters will remain a simple interpreter until he feels no "effect." If a translator who has translated another sample of national literature into his or her native language is also a writer or poet, the translation will be successful. Because the artist feels the artist more clearly than anyone else, understands him correctly, and is able to convey his thoughts more deeply to the reader. Cultural and literary ties between the different nations of the world are not something that started yesterday or today. Their roots go back to ancient times. As the literary scholar FK Suleymanova rightly points out, "no nation, no people has ever been cut off from other peoples, never lived on its own, otherwise there would have been no progress." Publishers and the media also play an important role in the development of literary ties between nations. This is evidenced by the European example of publishing and printing since the middle Ages. Of course, the best way to get acquainted with works published in other languages is to read them in those languages. But sometimes translations and adaptations come in handy.

Books were also imported and exported under favorable European conditions (languages of the peoples of Western Europe and Scandinavia, on the one hand, and the languages of the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, on the other hand, proximity, open borders). Sometimes for ideological, sometimes material, and for the above reasons, the works of writers and poets were published not only in their own countries, but also in neighboring countries. For example, the poem "Adonis" by the famous Italian poet Jambatista Marini (1569-1625) was first published in France. The 'philosophical' works of French writers, by contrast, were first published in the Netherlands. English writers James Joyce and Henry Miller published *Ulysses* and *The Tropics* in Paris because of the socio-ethical environment in their countries. It is increasing year by year. Proponents of peace and democracy abroad also love and respect Uzbek literature, which is expressed by such representatives of our classical literature as Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqumi, Zokirjon Furkat and Abdulla Qodiri, Oybek, Gafur Gulam. Many works of Uzbek literature, such as Zulfiya, P.Kadirov, E.Vakhidov, A.Oripov, T.Pulatov, are published in English, German, French, Czech, Romanian, Polish, Bulgarian, Hungarian, can also be seen in the fact that it has been translated into Hindi and other foreign languages and is loved and read by foreign readers.

Conclusion:

It should be noted that some foreign writers and translators are seriously interested in the life and work of Uzbek writers. Not only did they translate some of the works of Uzbek writers into their own languages, but they also began to specialize in the creative path of some writers. Askad Mukhtor receives letters from foreign readers and literary critics studying his work. For example, Harold Batisbay, a professor at New York University who defended his dissertation on the English edition of *The Sisters*, was a guest of Askad Mukhtor when he arrived in Uzbekistan. In this regard, H. Batisbay asked the Uzbek writer a number of questions. The answers to these questions were published in the journal *Central Asia*.

According to Mukhtor's response published in the magazine, the novel "Sisters" has been published three times in Uzbek and five times in Russian. It is also reported that the work has been published in Hindi in India, in Romanian in Bucharest, in Chinese in Beijing, as well as in Ukrainian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Karakalpak. The novel's Indian translator, Sukhabir, writes in one of the Bombay magazines: "The novel excited me so much, as if I lived among its heroes." The novel "Birth" has been published three times in Uzbek and four times in Russian. The novel "Time in my destiny" has been published twice in Uzbek and three times in Russian.

Reference:

1. "Uzbek literature". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2021-12-11.
2. "Uzbek". Center for Languages of the Central Asian Region. 2021-08-05. Retrieved 2021-12-11.
3. "Uzbek language - Alphabet, History, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. 2020-08-17. Retrieved 2021-12-11.
4. Pillalamarri, Akhilesh (2016-02-07). "The Weird Case of the Uzbek Language". The Diplomat – The Diplomat is a current-affairs magazine for the Asia-Pacific, with news and analysis on politics, security, business, technology and life across the region. Retrieved 2021-12-11.
5. Hayit, Baymirza (1965). "Two outstanding figures in modern Uzbek literature: Qadiri and Cholpan". Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. 52: 49–52. doi:10.1080/03068376508731894.